

Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, service buildings, and employee quarters existing at the time that the projects were carried out; and

(ii) roads, bridges, and incidental matters or facilities in connection with those facilities;

(B) provide for a townsite adequate for 50 homes, including streets and utilities (including water, sewage, and electricity), taking into account the reasonable future growth of the townsite; and

(C) provide for a community center containing space and facilities for community gatherings, tribal offices, tribal council chamber, offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, offices and quarters of the Public Health Service, and a combination gymnasium and auditorium;

(6) the requirements under Public Law 87-734 (76 Stat. 698 et seq.) with respect to the mitigation of the effects of the Fort Randall and Big Bend projects on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation have not been fulfilled;

(7) although the national economy has benefited from the Fort Randall and Big Bend projects, the economy on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation remains underdeveloped, in part as a consequence of the failure of the Federal Government to fulfill the obligations of the Federal Government under the laws referred to in paragraph (4);

(8) the economic and social development and cultural preservation of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe will be enhanced by increased tribal participation in the benefits of the Fort Randall and Big Bend components of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program; and

(9) the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe is entitled to additional benefits of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program.

### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **FUND.**—The term "Fund" means the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Trust Fund established under section 4(a).

(2) **PLAN.**—The term "plan" means the plan for socioeconomic recovery and cultural preservation prepared under section 5.

(3) **PROGRAM.**—The term "Program" means the power program of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program, administered by the Western Area Power Administration.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) **TRIBE.**—The term "Tribe" means the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of Indians, a band of the Great Sioux Nation recognized by the United States of America.

### SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND.

(a) **LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND.**—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the "Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Infrastructure Development Trust Fund".

(b) **FUNDING.**—Beginning with fiscal year 1998, and for each fiscal year thereafter, until such time as the aggregate of the amounts deposited in the Fund is equal to \$39,300,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit into the Fund an amount equal to 25 percent of the receipts from the deposits to the Treasury of the United States for the preceding fiscal year from the Program.

(c) **INVESTMENTS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest the amounts deposited under subsection (b) only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States.

(d) **PAYMENT OF INTEREST TO TRIBE.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT AND TRANSFER OF INTEREST.**—The Secretary of the

Treasury shall, in accordance with this subsection, transfer any interest that accrues on amounts deposited under subsection (b) into a separate account established by the Secretary of the Treasury in the Treasury of the United States.

(2) **PAYMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Beginning with the fiscal year immediately following the fiscal year during which the aggregate of the amounts deposited in the Fund is equal to the amount specified in subsection (b), and for each fiscal year thereafter, all amounts transferred under paragraph (1) shall be available, without fiscal year limitation, to the Secretary of the Interior for use in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) **WITHDRAWAL AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS.**—For each fiscal year specified in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of the Treasury shall withdraw amounts from the account established under paragraph (1) and transfer such amounts to the Secretary of the Interior for use in accordance with subparagraph (C). The Secretary of the Treasury may only withdraw funds from the account for the purpose specified in this paragraph.

(C) **PAYMENTS TO TRIBE.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall use the amounts transferred under subparagraph (B) only for the purpose of making payments to the Tribe.

(D) **USE OF PAYMENTS BY TRIBE.**—The Tribe shall use the payments made under subparagraph (C) only for carrying out projects and programs pursuant to the plan prepared under section 5.

(3) **PROHIBITION ON PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.**—No portion of any payment made under this subsection may be distributed to any member of the Tribe on a per capita basis.

(e) **TRANSFERS AND WITHDRAWALS.**—Except as provided in subsection (d)(1), the Secretary of the Treasury may not transfer or withdraw any amount deposited under subsection (b).

### SEC. 5. PLAN FOR SOCIOECONOMIC RECOVERY AND CULTURAL PRESERVATION.

(a) **PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Tribe shall, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, prepare a plan for the use of the payments made to the Tribe under section 4(d)(2). In developing the plan, the Tribe shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS FOR PLAN COMPONENTS.**—The plan shall, with respect to each component of the plan—

(A) identify the costs and benefits of that component; and

(B) provide plans for that component.

(b) **CONTENT OF PLAN.**—The plan shall include the following programs and components:

(1) **EDUCATIONAL FACILITY.**—The plan shall provide for an educational facility to be located on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation.

(2) **COMPREHENSIVE INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT HEALTH CARE FACILITY.**—The plan shall provide for a comprehensive inpatient and outpatient health care facility to provide essential services that the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the individuals and entities referred to in subsection (a)(1), determines to be—

(A) needed; and

(B) unavailable through facilities of the Indian Health Service on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation in existence at the time of the determination.

(3) **WATER SYSTEM.**—The plan shall provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a municipal, rural, and industrial water system for the Lower Brule Indian Reservation.

(4) **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.**—The plan shall provide for recreational facilities suitable for high-density recreation at Lake Sharpe at Big Bend Dam and at other locations on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

(5) **OTHER PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS.**—The plan shall provide for such other projects and programs for the educational, social welfare, economic development, and cultural preservation of the Tribe as the Tribe considers to be appropriate.

### SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out this Act, including such funds as may be necessary to cover the administrative expenses of the Fund.

### SEC. 7. EFFECT OF PAYMENTS TO TRIBE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—No payment made to the Tribe pursuant to this Act shall result in the reduction or denial of any service or program to which, pursuant to Federal law—

(1) the Tribe is otherwise entitled because of the status of the Tribe as a federally recognized Indian tribe; or

(2) any individual who is a member of the Tribe is entitled because of the status of the individual as a member of the Tribe.

(b) **EXEMPTIONS; STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.**—

(1) **POWER RATES.**—No payment made pursuant to this Act shall affect Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin power rates.

(2) **STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act may be construed as diminishing or affecting—

(A) any right of the Tribe that is not otherwise addressed in this Act; or

(B) any treaty obligation of the United States.

### SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING IRAQ

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask further unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 322), expressing the sense of the House that the United States should act to resolve the crisis with Iraq in a manner that assures full Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding the destruction of Iraq's capability to produce and deliver weapons of mass destruction, and that peaceful and diplomatic efforts should be pursued, but that if such efforts fail, multilateral military action or unilateral United States military action should be taken; the amendment to the text that I have placed at the desk be considered as adopted; the resolution be considered as adopted; and the amendment to the preamble that I have placed at the desk be considered as adopted.

The text of H. Res. 322, as amended, is as follows:

#### H. RES. 322

Whereas at the conclusion of the Gulf War the United States and the United Nations acting through the Security Council determined to find and destroy all of Iraq's capability to produce chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons and its ability to produce missiles capable of delivering such weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas in pursuit of this goal, the United Nations set up a special multinational commission of experts to oversee the completion

of this task (the United Nations Special Commission—UNSCOM), and that task could and should have been accomplished within a matter of months if Iraq had cooperated with the United Nations officials;

Whereas sanctions were imposed upon Iraq to insure its compliance with United Nations directives to eliminate its capability to produce weapons of mass destruction, with the provision that the sanctions would be lifted when UNSCOM certified that Iraq's capability to produce weapons of mass destruction had been eliminated;

Whereas for six and a half years Iraq has pursued a policy of deception, lies, concealment, harassment and intimidation in a deliberate effort to hamper the work of UNSCOM in eliminating Iraq's ability to produce and deliver weapons of mass destruction; and

Whereas recently the government of Iraq has escalated its policy of non-compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions by refusing to permit United States citizens who are recognized specialists from participating as members of UNSCOM teams in carrying out in Iraq actions to implement Security Council resolutions: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the United States House of Representatives

(1) that the current crisis regarding Iraq should be resolved peacefully through diplomatic means but in a manner which assures full Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions, regarding the destruction of Iraq's capability to produce and deliver weapons of mass destruction;

(2) that in the event that military means are necessary to compel Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions, such military action should be undertaken with the broadest feasible multinational support, preferably pursuant to a resolution of the United Nations Security Council;

(3) but that if it is necessary, the United States should take military action unilaterally to compel Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Strike all after the resolved clause and insert the following:

That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the current crisis regarding Iraq should be resolved peacefully through diplomatic means but in a manner which assures full Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding the destruction of Iraq's capability to produce and deliver weapons of mass destruction;

(2) in the event that military means are necessary to compel Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions, such military action should be undertaken with the broadest feasible multinational support, preferably pursuant to a decision of the United Nations Security Council; and

(3) if it is necessary, however, the United States should take military action unilaterally to compel Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Strike all that precedes the resolved clause and insert the following:

Whereas at the conclusion of the Gulf War the United States and the United Nations, acting through the Security Council, determined to find and destroy all of Iraq's capability to produce chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons and its ability to produce missiles capable of delivering such weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas in pursuit of this goal, the United Nations set up a special multinational commission of experts to oversee the completion of this task (the United Nations Special

Commission—UNSCOM), and that task could and should have accomplished within a matter of months if Iraq had cooperated with United Nations officials;

Whereas sanctions were imposed upon Iraq to insure its compliance with United Nations directives to eliminate its capability to produce weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas for 6½ years Iraq has pursued a policy of deception, lies, concealment, harassment, and intimidation in a deliberate effort to hamper the work of UNSCOM in eliminating Iraq's ability to produce and deliver weapons of mass destruction; and

Whereas recently the Government of Iraq has escalated its policy of noncompliance and continues to breach in a material way United Nations Security Council resolutions by refusing to permit United States citizens who are recognized specialists as members of UNSCOM teams in carrying out in Iraq actions to implement Security Council resolutions: Now, therefore, be it

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my support for the resolution that our colleague, Mr. LANTOS, has introduced, and to commend him for his forthrightness on the issue of Saddam Hussein. I am pleased to cosponsor this bill. The current crisis with Iraq is, at its core, yet another effort by Saddam to evade sanctions and to isolate the United States from its allies.

It was decided by the member states of the United Nations, under the auspices of the U.N. Security Council, over 6 years ago, that the civilized world would no longer countenance Saddam's efforts to threaten the region and the world through chemical, biological, and nuclear means. Accordingly, UNSCOM was created to uncover and destroy Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

The sanctions which followed were imposed upon Iraq to ensure its compliance, and were to remain in place until that capability no longer existed. However, the Iraqi regime has evaded UNSCOM's efforts at every turn, and UNSCOM inspectors have been harassed, intimidated, and deceived on a regular basis. It is testament to UNSCOM's persistence that progress in eliminating Iraq's capabilities has been made over the years. But Saddam's capabilities have not been completely eliminated.

It has become clear that Saddam Hussein's repeated refusal to permit American inspectors from participating in UNSCOM inspections cannot be allowed to stand. While all of us support resolving this latest crisis through diplomatic means, Saddam must know that force will be used, if necessary, to ensure that the U.N. Security Council resolutions are complied with.

The bill expresses the sense of the house supporting the use of force as a last resort to assure the destruction of Iraq's capability to produce and deliver weapons of mass destruction—preferably through a multilateral effort. However, the bill advocates unilateral action by the United States if necessary.

Saddam must know that our resolve is greater than his, and that we will not be swayed by our collective determination to eliminate his capability to create and inflict weapons of mass destruction upon his neighbors and the world. Accordingly, I urge our colleagues' support for this bill.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 217 NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 19, 1997.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask further unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Financial Services be permitted to file a report on the bill H.R. 217 no later than December 19, 1997.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the combined requests of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The various motions to reconsider are laid on the table.

OMITTED FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1997

#### RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, November 11, 1997.

Hon. TOM RIDGE,  
Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,  
Harrisburg, PA.

DEAR MR. GOVERNOR: This letter is to officially notify you of my resignation as United States Representative to the First District of Pennsylvania. President Clinton has given me the opportunity to continue my lifetime of public service by nominating me to be Ambassador to Italy, the nation of my heritage.

I thank the people of the First District for the opportunity to serve them, this country and this institution. It has been a great honor.

Thank you.  
Sincerely,

THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA.

OMITTED FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1997, DURING CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2709

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Iran Missile Proliferation Sanctions Act of 1997 is intended to close loopholes in our counterproliferation laws in order to address a matter of critical concern to our national security, the risk that Iran may soon obtain from firms in Russia and elsewhere the capability of producing its own medium and long-range ballistic missiles.

This legislation enjoys extremely strong support on both sides of the aisle. At last count, over 263 Members had asked to be listed as cosponsors, including both the Speaker, Mr. GINGRICH, and the Democratic leader, Mr. GEPHARDT. A companion measure in the Senate has 84 cosponsors, led by the Senate majority leader, Mr. LOTT, and by Mr. LIEBERMAN of Connecticut.

The urgency for this legislation is apparent from press reports. For more